

# WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1852.

We believe that no State Legislature has yet endorsed the *Intervention doctrine* of M. Kossuth. The joint resolutions which were passed last week by the House of Assembly of New Jersey were laid on the table in the Senate, to make way for another series which are far less positive, and which (says the Trenton correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser) "are objectionable only because they declare nothing, while having that pretence, and are altogether futile as corroboratives to the principle which Kossuth wishes established, viz. that the United States will protect by her moral and physical force the law of non-intervention. They are therefore only a foundation for political capital, and not for the structure of freedom." They passed without opposition.

## TO MAIL CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

It is deemed advisable to call the attention of postmasters, mail contractors, and all persons intending to bid for the mail routes in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio, to the fact that the time for holding the lettings in this city has been changed from April to February. Bids must be in the Department by the 5th of next month to ensure consideration.

The Senate of ALABAMA has passed a resolution approving of the votes of their Senators in Congress, Hon. WILLIAM R. KING and JEREMIAH CLEMENS, on the passage of the Compromise measures; with a further declaration that these measures are to be regarded as a "final settlement," and that the non-slaveholding States are bound in duty and good faith to adhere to the same, and to cease the further agitation of the subject of slavery.

## THE OHIO DEMOCRACY AND THE COMPROMISE.

We decidedly object to the conclusion arrived at by our neighbor of the central Democratic organ in this city, that, in commending the conservative views contained in the late Inaugural Address of Governor Wood, of Ohio, on the subject of the "Compromise," we confess to having been wrong in what we said last autumn respecting his re-election. Quite the contrary. We then stated facts, which cannot be changed by any change of position on the part of the Governor. We are gratified, nevertheless, to find that that gentleman has, in the intervening time, seen the error of his way, and evinced a disposition to pursue, for the future, a more patriotic course on the question alluded to. For this we give him full credit. But we cannot retract what we have before correctly stated as to his former position, and which is corroborated by the debate that took place in the Senate of Ohio, on Tuesday of last week, on ordering the printing of the Governor's late Address. This debate, no doubt, escaped the notice of our neighbors of the "Union," and we therefore give them a sample of it from the Columbus "State Journal," as follows:

Mr. PARSONS said that for one he did not wish to be understood as endorsing the sentiments of the inaugural. He had no objection to any courtesy that Senators might desire to extend to the Governor, unless it involved endorsement of sentiments which he as a man or as a Senator could never approve. In this inaugural address the Governor had, in compliance with a fashion which he alleged to exist, "especially of late," gone into the politics of the Union. He (Mr. P.) would not be understood as opposing every thing that was said on these subjects. The rebuke given to Southern fanatics was well deserved. All of the sentiments of attachment to the Union attributed to the people would be found fully to exist in the hearts of the patriotic citizens of this State.

But when the Governor declared that the compromise measures, which he very justly observes "have caused so much ill-feeling," when he declares that, under all the circumstances which surround us, these measures, including the abominable fugitive-slave law, should remain undisturbed, he (Mr. P.) would like to enter his protest. The Democratic caucus at Washington had given the quietus to a doctrine of this kind by laying it upon the table. The Legislature of this State, at its last session, by a very large majority, had, in the language of this same Governor, denounced this law as *an odious* to the People of this State, and had instructed our Senators and Representatives to oppose to Congress to AGITATE FOR ITS IMMEDIATE REPEAL. He (Mr. P.) had participated in that expression. And now are we to be told that this infamous law should remain undisturbed? He protested against such doctrine.

Mr. GILLEY disagreed with his friend from Medina. He did not conceive that printing and circulating the address endorsed its doctrines. He wished it to go to the people that they might judge of it for themselves.

Mr. CUSHING said he was serious. He liked the address, as it contained good Whig doctrine, and he wished his constituents to read it.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not see the necessity of so many copies; but he did not object to the printing as an endorsement of the address.

Mr. PERRIN said he would vote for the resolution; for the present message contained no sentiment so contradictory to what the Governor had expressed in his former Inaugural message, and he wished this to be as extensively circulated as possible, so that his political adherents might know what tack they were now required to take. In the present message, the Governor, speaking of the "compromise," of which the "fugitive-slave law" is a part, says: "Under all the circumstances which surround us, it should remain undisturbed, and this fruitful source of agitation and excitement be forever closed." In his former inaugural, little more than one year ago, after arguing the constitutionality of the fugitive-slave law, and condemning a resort to violence for the purpose of defeating its operation, he proceeds to say:

"I must not, by any means, be understood as attempting to defend the propriety and expediency of this law. It is inapplicable to a very large majority of the people of the North. It is a source of great and constant irritation, and it agitates and excites the passions. It is, in my opinion, inexpedient. A law that makes *ex parte* evidence conclusive of the master's right to recapture and retain his slave; that denies a jury trial *here and elsewhere*; that provides for the appointment of swarms of petty officers to execute it; that gives a double compensation to find every claim set up in favor of the master; that pays the expenses in any case from the public treasury; can never receive the voluntary co-operation of one people."

After this public and decided expression of opinion against this fugitive-slave law, accompanied by such excellent arguments, he received a majority of twenty-five thousand in the State; and now all at once he comes out on the other side of the question, and urges the Legislature and people to follow him, without deigning to give them a reason for obeying his mandate. He probably thinks that, having so recently been elected by such a triumphant majority, the authority of the fugitive-slave law is so strong, without reasons, to control the political faith of his supporters, and all who are willing to take him as their only safe guide, and change their position at his word, should know what he required them to do. The people should be made acquainted with his sudden conversion, so that they may know what course it is proper for them to pursue on this great and exciting question. This important document should therefore be printed and circulated in a permanent form. The resolution deserves the support of the Senate.

Mr. ARNOLD would not endorse the compromise doctrine of the address; but was for printing 4,000.

Mr. SHERMAN would like the people to see what progress the Governor had made. He was glad to know that Democratic members did not all go with him.

[The resolution to print the address was adopted.]

## EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.

The Banking House of the Branch Bank of Virginia, at Portsmouth, was entered some time during Saturday night and robbed of about eighty seven thousand dollars, of which sixty thousand was in notes and twenty-seven thousand in gold. Every thing in the shape of money was carried off. No clue has yet been obtained of the robbers, who, taking advantage of the prevailing storm, seem to have been provided with every thing necessary to the accomplishment of their purpose.

## AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society took place on Tuesday evening in the Four-and-a-half street Church, Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Vice President, in the chair.

The PRESIDENT of the United States was present, as also the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, Judge WAYNE, of the Supreme Court, and a number of members of both Houses of Congress.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. BUTLER, an abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Secretary of the Society.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced to the meeting the Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, of Tennessee, who, in a speech of considerable length and much ability, contended for the high benefits, to all the parties concerned, contemplated in the purposes and action of the Society; benefits to the blacks, free and slave, and to the white race; whereby the former would be placed in the position and country designed for them by God and Nature, after having been on this continent educated in all the elements of civilization, freedom, and true religion; and the latter, northern and southern, individually and collectively, locally and nationally, be relieved from a yearly increasing source of danger, vexation, and annoyance.

Mr. STANTON expatiated on the great peace and advantages the country would derive from the establishment of what has been called "the Ebony line" to Africa; a policy which he said England had been long quietly acting upon, so that now, as he had been informed, she could, within a few days after a declaration of war with any Power, throw out not less than one thousand armed steamships to scour the ocean. At present we are, though not in resources, yet in point of preparation, behind England, behind Russia, behind France. The adoption of the policy of this Society would greatly tend to advance us where advancement was much needed; indeed, the means proposed constitute the only possible preparation for the contingency of war. If the cost of the squadron now kept by treaty with England on the coast of Africa, and admittedly with very little advantage to the suppression of the slave trade, were to be thrown into this proposed line of steam vessels, the time would soon come when colonization might be abandoned by both this Society and the Government, for the colored population of the United States would maintain it of themselves. In every way—commercially, politically, and with a view to the national defence—the objects of the Society, if carried out, are of primary value and importance.

Mr. STANTON moved the following resolution: Resolved, That African Colonization, as pursued by this Society, is of national importance; and that its plans and operations strongly commend themselves by their success to the favor and encouragement of the General Government.

Rev. Dr. SLAUGHTER, of Virginia, was then introduced by the Chairman, and offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the scheme of African Colonization affords a basis broad enough for Christians of all creeds and politicians of all parties to stand upon; and that its principles and conduct are in entire harmony with the rights of individuals, the rights of the States, and our obligations to the Union.

Dr. SLAUGHTER spoke with great ability and acceptance to this resolution. He sketched the history of the United States, showing how early in the infancy of the country it was that colored men from Africa were brought hither. Whilst the red man had receded and melted away before the march of the white race, the black man, by being kept to the car of the Anglo-Saxon, had long and far surpassed the best condition of the Indian, or even of the greater proportion of the white population of the Old World. He has in all respects, physically, mentally, morally, and religiously, been lifted up by his connection with and dependence upon the whites.

The Christian world, for two hundred years, had expended vast efforts and sacrificed much life to the christianization of Africa. But all in vain. Nothing did they leave, even as a mark to tell what efforts they had made. But, by the efforts of this Society, see what had been done! A Government of free blacks in Central Africa, conducted in the forms and on the general principles of our own glorious Republic; thirty christian churches; numerous Sunday schools, and all the signs of civilization and improvement. Native kings were bringing their children to be educated.

In the United States, no union, as had been fondly but most groundlessly dreamed by some, could ever take place between the two races. There was an impassable gulf between them; the two races stand and frown upon each other. As patriots, as Americans, lovers of our country and its peace, we must see that this very question of the black race was the one and the only thing that had or could endanger this Union.

In conclusion Dr. S. remarked on the hopefulness of the cause from its present aspect in Liberia. If so great a result as this glorious and colossal America, as we now see it, has grown from the contents of the little colony of Jamestown and the ship Mayflower in so comparatively brief a time as two hundred years, what was it not fair to expect from the auspicious beginnings now patent to all the world on the coast of Africa?

The CHAIRMAN then read the resolutions, and invited any gentleman to speak to them; but, no one appearing, and Mr. WEBSTER himself being perseveringly called for by the meeting, he addressed the Society in a speech occupying nearly half an hour. He said it was many years ago that he took part in the organization and organization of the society. It was formed under a league of Southern gentlemen, the distinguished Bushrod Washington, he believed, being its first President. Circumstances had not permitted him, in the course of many years, to take any prominent or active part in furthering the objects or promoting the success of the society. He had always looked upon it as useful, and to a certain degree practicable, and might in the end produce a great and good influence on the state of society.

There is, said Mr. WEBSTER, a power that sees the end of all things from the beginning. God is his own interpreter. The cupidity and criminality of men were often, under Divine Providence, made to work out great designs for the good of mankind. African slaves were brought hither almost simultaneously with the advent of the whites themselves. In our short-sightedness we see only the desire of the white man to possess himself of the labor of the black. Those black men, when first brought here, the victims of wars and violence in their native land, were ignorant, brutal, without knowledge of God; but now their descendants, though in a condition, it is true, subordinate, inferior, and enslaved, have learned and have come to know more than any or all that they left behind them in their native and barbarous Africa. And this seems, indeed, to be the mode, the rule established by Providence, by which Christianity shall be returned to that continent. How plainly is this an indication of Providence? He who goes back to Africa under the auspices of this Society is an intelligent man; he knows he is an immortal man; and he is in every way infinitely more advanced than his ancestors were when they were first brought to America.

The ways of Providence are dark. Since there are various races on the earth, as he believed there were, and since some of these look upon others with repulsion, he saw that there was an end in view promotive of the happiness of all. Emigration from land to land and from country to country is a great movement; it is a distinctive mark of the present age; emigration is in our times an eminent and prominent idea. We see it in our instances than one. It was the remark of one of the ablest men that he had ever in the course of his public life been called into contact with, (Lord Ashburton, when in this country,) that it seemed to him as if emigration was the design of Providence to average or to equalize throughout the world the distribution of its population.

It is the mission of our Anglo-Saxon race to spread liberty, civilization, and religion. There was a great influx upon our shores. We must not stop it. It has for a time its inconveniences. It brings many who are

not easily able to shake off their old ways and feelings and to accommodate themselves to our views and principles. But this is the affair only of a generation. English, Irish, French, Germans, as they may be on their arrival, will in the next age all be Americans. We ought not to resist this, if we could.

There is another emigration; it is that from West to East, from America back to the land of Ham. He did not profess to see what shall happen, but it appeared that the emigration of free blacks to Africa was destined to produce great good. If it be true that an amalgamation of the races cannot take place here, then each ought to be able to maintain itself in a way best suited to its own condition and circumstances, and to have the means of enjoying its own proper institutions.

There are in this country, it is said, half a million of free blacks; is it not best that they should go where they can be free indeed? A man must come out, he must walk abroad in the open sunshine, he must be really free, before he can feel himself in all respects a man. Now, as remarked by the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, we might without difficulty send out one hundred thousand free blacks a year. It is astonishing what a vast emigration has taken place with slight means. If in five years, sustained by the General Government, one-half as much could be done as had been done in Ireland, how great would be the result? Within some four or five years one and a half millions had emigrated from Ireland, and almost all this had been done by the emigrants themselves. If free whites from Europe come to join free whites in America to free blacks in Africa?

Mr. WEBSTER said he concurred entirely in the two resolutions. He thought it best for the blacks, best for the whites, best for the North, best for the South; he believed it to be right and expedient. Let us do all we can to be harmonious. He would say to the black man, you will be happier by going to the land of your fathers, and you will not leave us the less happy by the act.

Mr. WEBSTER then concluded by putting the resolutions to the Society. They were carried *non conc.* The Society then adjourned to meet this morning at the Society's rooms, at 10 o'clock.

## THE COLDEST YET!

Tuesday morning, before sunrise, the effect of four and twenty hours' snow, followed by as many hours of keen north wind, was manifested in the thermometer, (Fahrenheit.) In the same exposures in which we have of late several times noticed it, it fell to 6° below zero; a degree of cold greater, it is supposed, than has been experienced in the same exposures for the last twenty years.

The only consolation we can offer to our readers of the vicinity, under this infliction, is the information that our countrymen a few degrees to the east of us are suffering even a much greater degree of cold. At Boston, on Friday morning last, the weather was very cold, and thermometers in different locations indicated from 2 to 4 degrees below zero. At Lexington it was 10° below; at Newton 12° below; at West Roxbury 14° below; at Springfield 10° below. At Montpelier, at 7 A.M., it was 28° below zero; at Quebec 25° below. In West Newton the mercury fell to 11° below; at Milton to 10°; and all along the line of the New Bedford road to 12° below. The thermometer at Newton Corner stood 12° below, and at Brighton 12°. The telegraph reports yesterday, at Frasconia, (N. H.) a temperature of 43° degrees below zero!

THE STEAMBOAT POWHATAN, on Monday morning, left her wharf with the Southern mail, at the usual hour. After a very stern contest with the ice all the way, she got down to Aquia Creek before night. But, having to remain there some hours to repair damages, she did not return to her berth at the foot of 11th street till Tuesday evening at about six o'clock, and in such trim as to have made it necessary for her to omit at least one trip for repairs. Consequently, she did not run yesterday, but will resume, most probably, her regular course this morning. At no former period, at least since steamboats have been in use on our rivers, have they had so much to contend with as during the present winter. The toll and vigilance, and even danger, to which the crew of the Powhatan have been exposed since the prevalence of the severe weather, deserve a commendatory notice from the press and the acknowledgment of the travelling public.

THE AURORA BOREALIS made a beautiful display of itself on Monday evening. Nor was its visit at all out of keeping with the arctic sharpness of the cold that accompanied it. Generally, however, we think, among the observers of such matters, the appearance of the aurora is held to indicate atmospheric change. Should this be in the right direction, as since yesterday, we go decidedly for its continuance.

ICE ON THE POTOMAC.—Several measurements have been made, at various places, of the thickness of the sheet ice on the Potomac. About ten miles down, where the river is wide, we have heard it reported at nearly two feet; opposite Georgetown, where the current must be pretty strong and rapid, it was measured on Tuesday, and found to be eleven and a half inches.

Should the thaw, when it comes, be other than the most gradual, it seems that the Long Bridge will be put in the most imminent danger of being carried seaward.

SUBDUE DEATH.—An inquest was held by CORONER WOODWARD, on Tuesday, over the body of a man by the name of SMITH, supposed to have been born in Snowhill, Maryland, and late of Baltimore. He died on board the schooner George Ann, of Baltimore, and previous to his death stated that he had two children living in Philadelphia. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by disease of the heart. Further information may be obtained by addressing H. F. PRICHARD, in this city.

Messrs. ENTOMBS: Allow me to draw your attention to one of those felicitous discoveries which appear to have escaped the attention of inventors. In fact, so simple has this proved to be that any one is surprised who sees it that he was not the discoverer. This simple machine is an iron retort for the manufacture of tar. The methods heretofore followed for the manufacture of this material produced an article of inferior quality; a great quantity of it was lost to this manufacturer by the falling in of his pit, by absorption in the sand or earth, or mixture with foreign substances, such as chips, pine leaves, &c. The machine is a simple retort, pouring out with great rapidity a beautiful clean light-colored tar and acid, both of which are preserved from dirt or loss by the method of manufacture; and, although the principle of destructive distillation is still preserved, and nothing of the wood is left but carbon, (pure charcoal,) the tar is of a lighter color, and is cleaner than by the old method, and the charcoal itself being a superior article. The invention is now in successful operation in North Carolina, and is the invention of Dr. McCONNELL, of this city.

## A Friend to Progressive Improvement.

### NEGROES IN CANADA.

In some of the counties of Western Canada the colored settlers form quite an element in electing movements. The majority are located in one or two of the southwestern counties, immediately adjoining the river St. Clair, and, as facilities are afforded for the acquisition of small freeholds, they speedily take their places in the lists of electors, and more or less influence the result of the contests.

Some of the Canadian papers attached to the reform party are complaining of the ingratitude of the refugees in one of these frontier counties, who at the late general election recorded their votes in favor of the Tory candidate, and that proceeding seemed his success. The liberal journalists allege that they and their friends have shown themselves most ready to co-operate with schemes designed to frustrate the fugitive slave law, and they therefore claim the right to control the political opinions of the refugees. On the other hand, the negroes, through their organ, "The Voice of the Fugitive," declare their intention to be guided by the opinions of the candidate on the subject of annexation; and to vote for the man most determinedly opposed to that measure. However trivial the controversy in its present shape, it is not altogether unworthy of notice on either side of the line.—*Regist.*

## OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The statements given below from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia American, being evidently derived from official sources, and doubtless authentic, are of too much interest to be withheld from our readers:

### SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 19, 1852.

Advices have been received here from London to the 24 instant. Mr. Lawrence had been furnished by Lord Granville with a reply to the letter addressed by our Minister to Lord Palmerston in regard to the Prometheus affair, in which he (Lord G.) informs him that, so far as a judgment could be formed upon the statements then before him, the act was disapproved; but he preferred to wait until all the facts were authentically in his possession before giving an unqualified answer. Mr. Lawrence replied to this, urging a more definite response, and, in return, obtained from Lord Granville a positive assurance that, if the report of the British officers who had been directed to investigate the affair corresponded with the statements made by the complainants, the act would be fully and promptly disavowed.

A copy of that report was received here yesterday, and, as it confirmed substantially these allegations, the affair may now be regarded as settled.

Sir Henry Bulwer is strongly pressed by the British Ministry to return to this country, with a view to the final settlement of all our Central American difficulties. It is understood that he wishes to submit a project for the basis of settlement, to be forwarded here for consideration. This plan is not satisfactory, as Mr. Webster prefers to deal personally on the subject. Mr. W. will be quite willing to treat with Mr. Crampton, if the latter should be properly empowered.

EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.—Europe contains 3,807,195 square miles; the United States 3,221,595 square miles; so that the area of the United States alone is nearly equal to all Europe. This geographical fact will give some idea of the present power and future greatness of our country, whose population already amounts to twenty-three millions and a quarter. This rapid growth may be ascribed to a variety of causes, but to none more than peace, and the cultivation of the arts of industry dependant on peace; the Mexican war being but a very partial exception to the general policy, not being felt at all as a war, but rather a holiday. And this fact, too, shows the enormous power of our young country. Yet peace is at the bottom of all our prosperity. Peace is our wisest policy. Peace is the basis of all our enjoyments and freedom, when compatible with our honor or our interest. We want no War to help other nations to any thing. If any people want emancipation from their rulers, let them strike the blow. We are not a proper jury to try the merits of disputes between remote empires. As a nation, we are bound to preserve the neutrality we profess. All questions of freedom between a people and their rulers properly belong to themselves alone, and to interfere is the very infraction of the first principles of liberty that we hear so much of all around us. Peace—peace—peace—is our motto, where the wrong is not our own.—*Lodge.*

## THE NEW REGIME OF FRANCE.

### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION, created by LOUIS NAPOLEON for administrative purposes, has a hundred and twenty-eight members. In the list of names are a hundred and thirty-five ex-representatives; five members of the late Council of State, (which is soon to be reconstituted); two marshals of France; a vice-admiral; twenty generals; a colonel; the rest are eminent jurists and former public functionaries. The London writers affirmed that half of the lists refused to serve; the real number that did so is fourteen, and their places were well filled. At the first meeting of the body, last week, nearly the whole were in attendance. It is distributed into sections corresponding to the different branches of administration. A very able committee has been assigned to the affairs of the province of Algeria. A short time ago the London Morning Chronicle was pleased to say: "Every man of note and respectability in politics and in the profession of the law continues to stand aloof from the new Government. Now, the Consultative Commission is as distinguished and efficient a selection as could have been made. The old sages in the political sphere—the Thiers, the Barrot, the De Broglie, the Dufaure—all the leaders of the monarchical parties and the moderate or semi-republican rhetoricians and party managers of the Chambers and parliamentary clubs, have fallen, with the country, into utter discredit and comparative oblivion. Their sun is set."

## A TOUCH OF CARLYLE.

CARLYLE opens chapter fifth, entitled "Astoria Redux, without cash," book second, of his History of the French Revolution, as follows:

"Observe, however, beyond the Atlantic; has not the new day verily dawned? Democracy, as we said, is born; storm-girt, is struggling for life and victory. A sympathetic France rejoices over the rights of man; in all lands, it is said, that a spectacle now, to behold our Demos, our Franklin, American penitentiaries, here in person soliciting the period 1777 till 1789; the sons of the Saxon Puritans, with their old Saxon temper, old Hebrew culture; sleek Silas, sleek Benjamin, here on such evidence, among the light children of heathenism, monarchy, sentimentality, filling his own lack pocket without a word. Now, behold our Demos, our Franklin, American penitentiaries, here in person soliciting the period 1777 till 1789; the sons of the Saxon Puritans, with their old Saxon temper, old Hebrew culture; sleek Silas, sleek Benjamin, here on such evidence, among the light children of heathenism, monarchy, sentimentality, filling his own lack pocket without a word. 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